

FOTIYEVA, N.N.

Investigating the dependence of additional stress factors occurring in the linings of two parallel tunnels during the driving of a third one between them, on the distance between the tunnels and the relation between the shear modulus of the rock and the lining material. Fiz.-tekhn. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.5:163-166 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy, Moskva.

MOSSAKOVSKIY, V.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); FOTIKOVA, N.N. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Impression of a symmetric stamp in an elastic semi-space in
the presence of a cohesion along the line of contact. Izv.
AN SSSR. Mekh. no.6:67-70 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BELOSHAPKO, V.F.; KARPOVA, F.V.; SHABANOVA, M.V.; FOTIYFVA, T.I.

Technological testing of the continuous production line bale -
carded sliver at the "Krasnoye Znamia" Cotton Combine in
Ramenskoye. Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.: 3-14 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

FOTO, I. : TORE, K.

AGRICULTURE

Periodicals; PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE.

FOTO, I.: TORE, K. Our experiences in raising lambs. p. 19.

Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

L 04314-67 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/IW

ACC NR: AP6018388

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/006/0530/0532

AUTHORS: Aleshin, V. A.; Kolmogorov, V. L.; Ural'skiy, V. I.; Sokolov, I. A.;
Moiseyev, G. P.; Krovsikov, R. P.; Fotov, A. A.; Pavlov, A. I.; Khoroshikh, Yu. G.

ORG: Pervoural'skiy New Pipe Plant (Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod); Ural
Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals (Ural'skiy n.-i. institut
chernykh metallov).

TITLE: Shortcut in the production cycle of cold-rolled pipes /f

SOURCE: Stal', no. 6, 1966, 530-532

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, metal drawing, metal rolling, steel / 20 steel, 45 steel;
30KhGSA steel, OKh18N10T steel

ABSTRACT: An investigation of plasticity after cold rolling of the more widely
used steel pipes (20, 30KhGSA, 45, OKh18N10T) was carried out. The plasticity of
the metal (ψ) was determined as a function of the elongation coefficients S_x/S_0 of
and diameter ratio d_x/d_0 . The experimental results are shown graphically (see
Fig. 1). The maximum residual stresses were calculated after H. Anderson and G.
Fahlman (Journal of the Institute of Metals, 1925, v. 34, No. 3, p. 271-275).
It was found that repeated drawing after cold rolling without employing an inter-
mediate thermal treatment yielded pipes with satisfactory mechanical properties. /6
The combined drawing and rolling process permits a shortening of the usual

Card 1/2

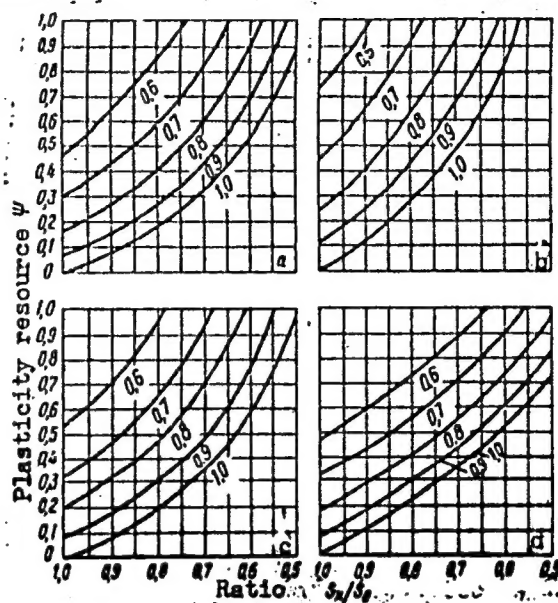
UDC: 621.774.353.37

45
B

1 0014-57

ACC NR: AP6018388

Fig. 1. Use of the plasticity ψ during short-set drawing of pipes of steels 20 (a), 45 (b), 30KhGSA (c), and Kh18N10T (d); numbers on the curves correspond to the change in pipe diameter d_1/d_0 as a result of drawing. S_x/S_0 = ratio of elongation coefficients.



production cycle, resulting in considerable savings in production costs. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 graphs, and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *glt*

L 09985-67

ACC NR: AP6035653

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/IN

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/011/1025/1027

AUTHOR: Moiseyev, G. I.; Fotov, A. A.; Borodin, Yu. A.

ORG: none

29

TITLE: Tube rolling in KhPTR mill with two roll sets

SOURCE: Stal', no. 11, 1966, 1025-1027

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, seamless tube, cold rolling, metal tube making facility

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to increase the productivity of KhPTR cold-rolling mills, a mill equipped with two roll sets (see Fig. 1) was tested. The first series of experi-

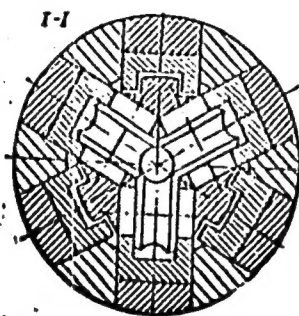
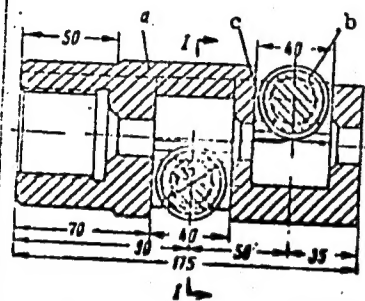


Fig. 1. Arrangement of rolls in a separator with two roll sets: a - separator; b - roll; c - spacer.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.774.39

L 09985-67

ACC NR: AP6035653

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ments was carried out with aluminum tubes 16 mm in diameter and 1.2 mm thick walls which were reduced to 14 mm diameter and 0.2 mm wall thickness. The new method was found to be highly effective. Tubes of satisfactory quality were obtained with a feed of 9 mm per stroke, while in conventional mills the tubes cracked at feeds exceeding 2.6 mm per stroke. Another series of experiments was carried out on stainless steel tubes with a diameter-to-wall-thickness ratio of 10—20. It was established that in this case the deviations in wall thickness of finished tubes were much smaller than those obtained in the conventional KhPTR mills. The main advantages of the new mill as compared to conventional ones are: smoother surfaces, more uniform thickness, and higher productivity. Introduction of this mill into the industry would increase the productivity of KhPTR mills about 1.2—1.8 times. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Cord 2/2 egk

POTT, B.

"Interesting Type of Neuston and Its Significance for the Productive Biology of Ponds", P. 95, (PRUSLIA, Vol. 26, No. 1, 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), I.C, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

FOTT, B.

New Algae and Flagellata. p. 143, (CHEMICKÉ LISTY, Vol. 48, No. 3,
Mar. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

FOTT, B. ; SLADECEK, V.

The 13th Congress of the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology in Finland.

P. 471, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

FOTTR, B.

✓ 1244. MICROELEMENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE IN GAS WORKS AND COKE OVEN PLANT. Fottr, B. and Holik, W. (Pavia (Pav), France), Dec. 1955, Vol. 36, 125-127; abstr. in Ass. tech. Induzer. Gaz France Circ. bibliogr., 15 Feb. 1957, (21, 3). Microelements affecting hygienic of the atmosphere in gas works and coke oven plant are reviewed, namely, coal and ash dust, and gases and vapours (benzol, tar, sulphur dioxide, etc.); atmospheric and water pollution by such plant are discussed. (L).

FCCTP B.: SMOLIK

A remark on V. Sliva's note regarding the microatmosphere of gas and coke works.
p. 103. (Paliva, Vol. 37, No. 3, Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid
Fossil Fuels.

H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 82960

Author : Fottr - Smolik, B.

Inst : -

Title : Modern Gas Generators for a Binary Gas.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 2, 56-63, No 3, 86-93.

Abstract : A review on modern foreign gas plants producing binary water gas including plants processing the gas by carburation with a natural one, tar and oils is given; furnished are the technological schemes of these plants, description of the equipment (gas generators with diameters from 1.6 to 3.6 meters with a gas output of 15-120 thousand m³/24 hours), types of fuels being used (including mixtures of coal and brown coal with coke), plant operation indices and conditions of the system, operation indices in regard to the carburation of the gas with the tar produced,

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-22
Application. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil
Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16823

Author : Fottr-Smolik, B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Industrial Experiments of Gasification of Czechoslovakian
Coals Employing Gas Generators of Double Sic Water Gas

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 9, 307-313

Abstract : Presented are data of experiments conducted on the
gasification of Czechoslovakian coals (from the Needla
mines and of its 1:1 mixtures with brown coals from the
Stalinogradskiy Rayon) in a gas generator of the double
Sic water gas type. These experiments were conducted
at the Polten (Austria) gas plant. A possibility of
generating gas of 3200 - 3300 Kcal/nm³ heating value

Card 1/2

H-76

FOTTR-SMOLIK, B., inz.

Seminar on desulfurization of gas. Nova technika no.10:466-467
0 '60.

5.1190

31479

Z/021/61/000/012/001/001
D007/D102

AUTHOR: Fottr-Smolík, B., Engineer

TITLE: First operational experiences with the "magnesite" catalyst for converting hydrocarbons into a mixture of carbon monoxide with hydrogen, etc.

PERIODICAL: Paliva, no. 12, 1961, 374-380

TEXT: The article describes a magnesite-type catalyst for converting natural gas into a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen and lists operational experiences made with this catalyst at the Prague gasworks and at the ONIA-CEGI station in Brno. Produced by the Stalinovy závody (Stalin Works), the catalyst is made from sintered magnetic magnesite from the Košice deposit, activated with an average of 6.5 weight % Ni and 0.6 weight % Mg. The activation is achieved by immersion for 3 minutes in a water solution of $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ at 70-90°C, drying at 130°C, and firing in an oxidic atmosphere at 400-600°C. The following experiences were made: (1) The temperature of the catalyst must not exceed 1000°C and to this end the following procedure is recommended: After initial heating to 700-750°C, the reactor is fed a mixture of natural gas and air (in a proportion of 1:3.5-3.8) at a rate of

Card 1/3

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D007/D102

First operational experiences with

250-300 m³ natural gas per hour. After 15-20 min this ratio can be raised to 1:3. (2) It was found that the reactive zone in the catalyst moves in the direction of the gas flow to the top of the catalyst layer and that this movement can be reversed only by reducing the gas flow. Another method of stabilizing the reactive zone is to increase the height of the catalyst layer. (3) Ethylmercaptan, used to odorize natural gas, has an unfavorable influence on the catalyst activity and regenerability since it reacts with Ni. Periodic regeneration of the catalyst is therefore recommended. In a 2100-mm diameter reactor with a daily throughput of 40,000-55,000 Nm³ of natural gas, continuous catalyst regeneration was successful as long as the odorant content did not exceed 6-8 mg/Nm³. The output could considerably be increased by deodorizing the natural gas in an absorber filled with Soviet activated carbon. In conclusion, it is stated that the Czechoslovak catalyst has a good activity, withstands high temperatures and produces gas of a high thermal efficiency. The personalities mentioned are: V. Daneš, P. Jíř, V. Jelínek, J. Szimborski, P.S. Mamykin, Z. Smutný, K. Berka, Engineer J. Klíma, Engineer F. Knor (the latter two of the ÚVP), Graduate Chemist F. Dousek, K. Slíva and D. Jiříčková. There are 4 tables and 40 references: 15 Soviet-bloc and 25 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as

Card 2/3

First operational experiences with

31479
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D007/D102

follows: H.A. Benesi, R.U. Bonner, C.F. Lee, Determination of Pure Volume of Solid Catalysts, Anal. Chem. 27, No 12 (1955), 1963-1965; M. Boudart, T. Kwan, Heterogeneous Catalysis, Ind. Eng. Chem, 48, (1956), 562-569; M.J. Bourdat, C. Parravano, Chemisorption and Surface Catalysis, Ind. Eng. Chem. 49, No. 3, (1957), 611-613; H.O. Folkins, E. Miller, Preparation and Properties of Catalysts, Ind. Eng. Chem. 49, No. 2, (1957) 241-244.

X

Card 3/3

FOTTE-SMOLIK, B., inz.

Trip of the Czechoslovak experts on fuel to the German Democratic Republic. Paliva 42 no.10:310-311 0 '62.

FOTTR-SMOLIK, B., inz.

Evaluation of the gas production from hydrocarbon gases.
Paliva 44 no.5/6:169-173 My-Je '64.

FOTTR, BEDRICH

Fysika pomaha chemii; strucny prehled fysiky pouzivane v chemii. (Vyd. 1.)
Praha, prace; vydavatelstvo ROH, 1954. p. 315. (Kniznice techniku a
zlepsovatele, sv. 29) (Phsics helps chemistry; a short survey of physics
used in chemistry. 1st ed. bibl., illus. index)

FOTTR, B.

CZECH

✓ Dry purification of illuminating gas. B. Pottr. *Palise*
34, 202-7(1954).—For the purification of raw gas two kinds
of material are used, namely, naturally occurring Fe_2O_3
hydrate, where $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ is in the α form, or a by-product from
the production of Al, where $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ is in the γ form. The
com. purification material is sold under the trade name
"Lux" or "Lauta" mass. It contains approx. 60% Fe_2O_3 ,
20-40% H_2O , and 10% SiO_2 . It is dild. 1:1 with sawdust to
increase its porosity and surface area. P. observes that
the β content in the raw illuminating gas is steadily on the
increase and the quantity of purification material as used in
the gas plant is on the decrease, which in turn necessitates
more often replacing the purification material to maintain
the desired purity. Whenever generator gas is purified by
means of naturally occurring purification material, the low
pH of this mass requires that raw alk. city gas, contg.
 NH_4OH , is blended with it prior to purification step or the
purification mass is neutralized with lime. 25 references.
Jon, Lederer

Jon

FOTTR-SMOLIK, B., inz.

A seminar on the underground gasification of coal. Nova technika
no.9:406-407 S '60.

FOT'YANOV, M.I.

Chronic course of involutional melancholia; based on the data
of a late catamnesis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.4:575-583 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Klirika psikhozov pozdnego vozrasta (zaveduyushchiy - doktor
med. nauk E.Ya. Shternberg) Instituta psikiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

FOT'YANOVA, L.I.

Salvinia genus of the Upper Dui series of the west coast of
Sakhalin Island. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.3:130 My-Jo '62.
(MIRA 15:10)
(Sakhalin—Ferns, Fossil)

FOT'YANOVA, L.I.

Water fern *Salvinia* from the Middle Miocene of Sakhalin.
Paleont. zhur. no.2:126-132 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sakhalin—Ferns, Fossil)

POT'YANOVA, I.I.

Upper Miocene flora of the western coast of Sakhalin. Bot. zhur.
49 no.5:649-660 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

FOTYMA, C.

Category : POLAND/General Problems - Problems of Teaching

A-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2782

Author : Fotyma, Czeslaw

Title : Classification of Difficulties in the Study of Physics

Orig Pub : Fiz. szkole, 1955, 1, No 4, 199-205

Abstract : See also Ref. Zhur. Fiz. 1956, 30719

Card : 1/1

FOTYMA, Cz.

"Fizyka" (Physics), by Cz. Fotyna. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki),
No. 14, July 15, 1955

FOTYMA, M. W.; KLECZKOWSKI, K.; REIFER, I.

Synthesis of arginine in plant homogenates. Bul Ac Pol biol 9
no.2:61-64 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences. Presented by J. Heller.

(PLANTS) (ARGININE)
7

FOTYNYUK, Fedor Ivanovich; MOROCHKOVSKIY, S.F. [Morochkovs'kyi, S.F.],
prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLICHENKO, B. [Mykhailychenko, B.],
red.; NEDROVIZ, S., tekhn. red.

[Mushrooms] Hryby. L'viv, Knyzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1961.
182 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Ukraine--Mushrooms)

Foukal, Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26175

Author : Foukal, Z., Veprshekova, A., Proshek, J.

Inst :

Title : The Preparation of Albumen from Human Blood Plasma for Bacteriological purposes.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 4, 290-293

Abst : A process is described for the preparation of albumen (the resulting preparation contains 90% albumen, and 10% of alpha-one, alpha-two and beta-one globulin) from human blood plasma unsuitable for other use. Such a preparation may be used in diagnostic solutions instead of ascytic fluid, in cultivating, for example, Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

(from the authors' abstract)

Card 1/1

CZ/4-60-3-18/44

AUTHORS: Foukal, Zdeněk, Doctor; Petera, Arnošt, Engineer; Prošek,
Josef, Engineer

TITLE: Results Obtained by Low-Temperature Drying.

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1960, No. 3, pp. 127 - 130

ABSTRACT: The authors inform on various equipment for low-temperature drying, displayed at the hall "Z" of the First International Trade Fair in Brno by the n.p. Frigera Kolín (Frigera Kolín, People's Enterprise), respectively by the Motokov Export Enterprise. The "KS 6" type cryogenic drying equipment works on the principle of lyophilization. A detailed definition of the term lyophilization follows. Figure 1 shows a schematic of the "KS 6" type cryogenic drying equipment; Figure 2 shows a section of the same equipment, i.e. the mechanism for the rotatory freezing; and Figure 3 a full view of the "KS 6" equipment. A table (p. 128) gives data on the absolute dependence of steam on temperature in the course of the lyophilization process; a certain temperature of condenser causes always a certain vacuum. A description of the lyophilization follows, containing data on the freezing, drying and condensation processes and the appropriate equipment.

Card 1/2

Results Obtained by Low-Temperature Drying.

CZ/4-60-3-18/44

The required constant minimum temperature of -50°C is obtained by freon-sets with an output of about 5,000 calories, the high-vacuum of less than 100μ is obtained by a two-stage oil pump of $5\text{ m}^3/\text{l}$ hour capacity. A description of the controlling and recording instruments, supplied by the Regula Plant, follows. The sublimation capacity of the "KS 6" equipment amounts to 4 liter of water in 24 hours. Another product displayed at the Brno Fair was the "FS 50" type fractionation desk for low-temperature alcoholic fractionation of human plasma, for example for the extraction of gamma globuline and albumine. Figure 4 shows a schematic of this equipment, a full view was shown in "Nová Technika", 1959, Nr 12, p 556. The fractional precipitation is carried out in containers of 2×1.5 , 2×3 , 2×6 , or 2×25 liter volume, the temperature is adjustable from 0 to -10°C with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. There are 1 table, 1 photograph and 3 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav sér a očkovacích látek, Praha (Institute for Sera and Inoculants, Prague)

Card 2/2

FOUKAL, Zdenek, dr.; PETERA, Arnost, inz.; PROSEK, Josef, inz.

Our successes in low-temperature drying techniques. Nova technika
no.3:127-130 Mr '60.

1. Ustav ser a ockovacich latek, Praha.

STOILOV, S.; FOJKALOVA, J.; MARSALA, J.

Effect of lesions of the neostriatum in early development on the somatic development of rats. Sborn. lek. 68 no.1:19-27 Ja ' 66.

1. Katedra fyziologie fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (vedouci - prof. dr. F. Karasek, DrSc.) a Katedra histologie lekarske fakulty University P.J. Safarika v Kosicich (vedouci - doc. dr. J. Marsala, CSc.).

Pearce, F.

PEARCE, F.

PEARCE, F. Utilization of synthetic fibers. p. 447.

Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1956.

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA.

TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

FOURNIER, H.

Some remarks about the presently known magnetotelluric research and sounding curves. Muszaki kozl MTA 32 no.1/4: 353-364 '63.

1. Station Geophysique en Nivernais.

537.226.2 : 548.736.4

7401. Structural changes in BaTiO_3 . J. Fouk. Letter in Czech. J. Phys., 3, 313 (Nov., 1958) in Russian.

When admixed Sr reaches 45% (mol. % of alkaline earth ions?) the titanate lattice becomes cubic. The mean coefficient of linear expansion of pure BaTiO_3 was found to be $5.4 \times 10^{-6}/\text{deg c}$ from 30 to 121.7°C and $10.3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{deg c}$ from 124.1 to 310°C. A discontinuous change of 0.07 \AA^3 in the cell volume was found at the transition temperature. The phase change at 122°C is therefore not thought to be a second-order transition.

A. L. MACKAY

FRUICK, J.

Mechanization of loading and unloading ceramic kilns. p. 330. STAVIVO.
(Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 32, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

Distr: 4E20

Dielectric properties of single crystals of BaTiO_3 at a frequency of 1000 megacycles/second. Jan Fousek (Czechoslovak Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslovak J. Phys.* 8, 264-266 (1968) (in English).—The permittivities of multidomain single crystals of BaTiO_3 were measured at room temp. at 10^3 and 10^5 cycles per sec. For a given crystal, the value at 10^5 cycles is 0.7–0.8 times the value at 10^3 cycles. The effect of a static bias voltage is similar at both frequencies. With a dynamic bias, the permittivity depends on the slope of the hysteresis loop; at 10^3 cycles the value on the steep part of the loop is up to 700% of the value in the said region; at 10^5 cycles the max. change is 100%. R. P. M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - Dielectric.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13319

Author : Fousek, Jan

Inst : Physics Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Dielectric Properties of Single Crystals of BaTiO_3 at
1000 Mcs.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 2, 264-265

Abstract : In order to check whether there is a dispersion of the
dielectric constant ϵ' at frequencies from 10^8 to 10^{10}
cycles only in polycrystalline specimens of barium tita-
nate or whether it is also present in single crystal spe-
cimens, a measurement of ϵ' was made in single crystals
of barium titanate, grown by various methods. It is
shown that at 10^9 cycles ϵ' amounts to 70 -- 80% of

Card 1/2

- 81 -

CZ/37-58-5-8/19

AUTHOR: Fousek, Jan

TITLE: Method of Measuring the Complex Permittivity and the Non-Linear Properties of Dielectrics in the Decimetre Wave Range (Metoda pro měření komplexní permitivity a nelineárních vlastností dielektrik v pásmu decimetrových vln)

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 5, pp 575-581 + 1 plate (Czech)

ABSTRACT: A method is described which has been developed for measuring the complex permittivity and for studying the non-linear properties of ferro-electrics in the frequency range $3.8 \cdot 10^8$ to $1.8 \cdot 10^9$ c/s. The load impedance of the coaxial conductor consists of a "lumped" capacitance, i.e. a specimen placed between the end of the internal conductor and the plate which closes the external conductor (Fig.2). The complex permittivity and the dimensions of the specimen determine the location and the shape of the stationary waves on the metering line. This method was used for the first time by W. B. Westphal (Ref 2) who disregarded completely the end effect. The method has certain advantages which are

Card 1/3

CZ/37-58-5-8/19

Méthod of Measuring the Complex Permittivity and the Non-Linear Properties of Dielectrics in the Decimetre Wave Range

important in studying the properties of ferro-electric substances in this frequency range: it is possible to carry out measurements on small plate shaped specimens, to observe the dependence of the permittivity on the preliminarily applied voltage and the method can also be used for measuring changes in the permittivity in the case that simultaneously an intensive low frequency field is applied (i.e. when running through the hysteresis loop); finally, apparatus is described which permits measuring simultaneously the complex permittivity at high and low frequencies under otherwise equal experimental conditions. For ϵ' between 2 and 80 the maximum metering error is $\pm 5\%$, the error in the loss factor for $\text{tg } \delta > 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ is lower than $\pm 15\%$. Although the method was developed for studying the non-linear properties of ferro-electrics in the decimetre wave range, it can also be used for measuring non-linear resistance materials. Acknowledgments are expressed to Z. Frait, V. Janovec for their advice and to A. Glanc for assistance in building the used apparatus.

Card 2/3

CZ/37-58-5-8/19

Méthod of Measuring the Complex Permittivity and the Non-Linear Properties of Dielectrics in the Decimetre Wave Range

There are 10 figures and 5 references, 1 of which is Czech, 3 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Fysikální ústav ČSAV, Praha
(Physics Institute, Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1957

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio Physics - Radio Frequency Measurements.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 28186
 Author : Fousek, Jan
 Inst :
 Title : Procedure of Measurement of the Complex Dielectric Constant and of Nonlinear Properties of Dielectrics in the Range of Decimeter Waves
 Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 6, 732-739
 Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1959, No 9, 21018.

Card 1/1

CZECH/37-59-1-12/26

24.2130
 24.7700

AUTHOR: Jan Fousek
 TITLE: Barium Titanate

PERIODICAL: On the Problem of the Dispersion of Permittivity of
 Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 1,
 pp 74-85 + 1 plate

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the permittivity of the ceramic BaTiO₃ at high frequencies have been made by several authors (Refs 1-5). Mason and Matthias (Ref 6) have attempted to measure the frequency-dependence of the permittivity of monocrystals of BaTiO₃. Merz (Ref 7) has expressed doubt about the validity of their results. It is likely that their relaxation was due to impurities. The present work sets out to determine the frequency-dependence of the permittivity of monocrystals of BaTiO₃ in the centimeter and decimeter region. The apparatus used is described in Ref 11 and consisted of measuring the output impedance of a co-axial line containing the sample. The error of this measurement was $\pm 5\%$, while $\text{tg } \delta > 5 \times 10^{-3}$ is measured with an accuracy of 15%. In the centimeter region we used a resonance method determining the resonance of a cavity with and without the sample.

Card
 1/3

67005

CZECH/37-59-1-12/26

On the Problem of the Dispersion of Permittivity of Barium Titanate (Refs 12, 13). A block diagram of the apparatus is shown in Fig 1. ϵ' was measured with an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$, while the accuracy for $\tan \delta$ was rather poor. The crystals were grown by Šafrata, Bednářova and Beneš (Ref 14). The domain structure of the samples was rather complicated and each sample contained several domains. Fig 3 (p 116d) shows a photograph of one of the samples in a polarising microscope. For measurements in the decimeter region, electrodes were evaporated on to the samples. A frequency of 1000 Mc/s was used. Measurements at 1 Kc/s were made at the same time. While the absolute value of ϵ' varied from sample to sample, the ratio of high frequency to low frequency $\epsilon'_{vf}/\epsilon'_{nf}$ remained constant 0.7 - 0.8. $\tan \delta$ increased considerably with increasing frequency. The crystals used in the centimeter region were needle-shaped and their domain structure was simpler than that of the platelets used in the decimeter region. The photograph of one of these samples is shown in Fig 4 (p 116d). ϵ' is shown in Tables 1 and 2. At a frequency of 9130 Mc/s, it is by an order of magnitude smaller than at the lower

Card
2/3

SI

1958

German.

Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

RDP86-00513R000413520

AUTHORS: Jan Fousek, Bohuslav Brezina CZECH/37-59-2-17/20
 TITLE: Letter to the Editor: The Irreversible Motions of a 90°
 Domain in BaTiO₃
 PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 2,
 pp 217-218

ABSTRACT: The motion of a 90° domain of type c, in the shape of a triangular prism of a monocrystal of BaTiO₃, was observed in an ac electric field (50 c/s) perpendicular to the c axis of the domain (Fig 1a). Up to amplitudes of 1.1 kV/cm, the motion of the wall could not be measured, i.e. it was < 0.35 μ. With increasing amplitudes of the electric field, the domain began to move and its motion increased until it reached 4.1 μ at 6.49 kV/cm. A similar result has been obtained by Little (Ref.1) in a 90° domain of a different type. The motion was studied in more detail with stroboscopic illumination. It was found that the dependence of the displacement of the domain on the momentary intensity of the electric field, followed the hysteresis curve. The vibrational motions of the walls have, therefore, an irreversible character. At higher fields, saturation ✓

Card 1/2

Letter to the Editor: The Irreversible Motions of a 90° Domain
in BaTiO₃ CZECH/37-59-2-17/20

occurs when the motion of the wall stops before the field reaches its maximum amplitude (Fig 1b). Some factors to be considered in the interpretation of this phenomenon are listed. The motion of the domains was in phase with current. The above results show that the motion of the 90° domain walls contributed to the typical hysteresis of the total polarisation of BaTiO₃ crystals.

Card 2/2 There are 1 figure and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fysikální ústav ČSAV, Praha
(Department of Physics, Ac. Sc. Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1958

✓

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - Dielectrics.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25199

Author : Fousok, Jan

Inst : Physics Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : On the Problem of the Permittivity Dispersion of
Barium Titanate

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1959, 9, No 1, 74-85

Abstract : A measurement was made of the complex dielectric permittivity of multi-domain single crystals of barium titanate in the range of decimeter and centimeter waves, and it was shown that in this frequency region there is dispersion of the dielectric permittivity. A setup is described for measuring the dielectric permittivity of substances with large values of ϵ' and the influence of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - Dielectrics.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25199

inhomogeneities of the field in the specimen on the characteristics of a resonance cavity has been evaluated. On the basis of the results of the experiments, modern theories of the high frequency properties of barium titanate are discussed.

Card 2/2

- 58 -

1 2
161
/ Problem of the permittivity dispersion of barium titanate.
Jan Fousek (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). Czechoslov.
J. Phys. 6, 172-85 (1966) (in English).—The complex per-
mittivity of multidomain single crystals of BaTiO_3 is meas-
ured in the dm. and cm. wave bands; it is proved that in
this frequency region there is dispersion of the permittivity.
App. for measuring the permittivity of substances with a
high ϵ' is described, and the influence of the inhomogeneity
of the field in the sample on the characteristics of the cavity
resonator is calcd. Present theories of the high-frequency
properties of BaTiO_3 are discussed from the point of view
of the exptl. results. 22 references. A. Kremheller.

POUSEK, J.; BREZINA, B.

Irreversible motions of a 90° domain in BaTiO_3 . p. 217.

ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ ČASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. (Českoslovenka akademie ved. Ústav
Technické fyziky) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

TA
/ Irreversible motion of a 90° domain in barium titanate. 3
Jan Pousek and Bohuslav Březina (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci.,
Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 9, 265-6 (1959) (in English).
The oscillating motions of the boundaries have an irreversible character; similar results have been obtained previously with 90° domains of a different type by Little (C.A. 46, 114075). An attempt is made to interpret the irreversible boundary motions. It follows that the displacements of 90° domain boundaries contributes to the creation of a typical hysteresis dependence of the total polarization of a BaTiO_3 crystal on the voltage. A. Krambholc.

FOUSEK, J.

A survey of ferroelectric materials. Cs cas fys 11 no.6:495-515 '61.

1. Fysikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

(Ferroelectric substances)

Z/013/62/000/004/004/006
D006/D102

24. 5800

AUTHORS: Březina, Bohuslav, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, and Fousek, Jan,
Graduate Physicist, Candidate of Sciences

TITLE: The domain structure of ferroelectric barium titanate and its
influence on the dielectric properties of the latter

PERIODICAL: Sklár a keramik, no. 4, 1962, 141-144

TEXT: Causes of the domain-structure formation in ferroelectric materials and the factors modifying the configuration of the domain structure are described in a simplified way. The main cause of domain-structure formation is the reduction of the system's free energy. It was found that the domain-structure formation in ceramic ferroelectric materials is governed by the same laws as in single crystals. The influence of domain structure on the dielectric characteristics of the BaTiO₃ system, especially the mechanism of repolarization of ferroelectrics by the domain shift, are dealt with in detail, indicating the possibilities of producing ferroelectric materials with built-in properties for application in variable capacitors, electromechanical transducers, computer engineering, and

Card 1/2

The domain structure of ...

Z/013/62/000/004/004/006
D006/D102

automation. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fyzikální ústav ČSAV (Physical Institute, Czechoslovak AS),
Prague

✓
B

Card 2/2

S/181/62/004/006/002/051
B108/B104

AUTHORS: Brezina, B., and Fousek, Ja.

TITLE: Interaction between 90-degree and 180-degree domains in
BaTiO₃

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 1400-1411

TEXT: The principal types of interaction between 90-degree and 180-degree domains during their motion in crystal or ceramic BaTiO₃ specimens are discussed. These are: Effect of 90-degree walls on the 180-degree processes of repolarization, effect of 90-degree repolarization on 180-degree repolarization, effect of 180-degree walls on 90-degree repolarization, effect of 180-degree repolarization on 90-degree repolarization. Though all these types occur simultaneously, such a subdivision is useful in handling experimental material. The effect of these interactions on the measured values of the electrical characteristics of ferroelectrics is examined. The authors' own experimental data are evaluated and classified as above. Moreover, some possible types of interaction which

Card 1/2

Interaction between 90-degree ...

S/181/62/004/006/002/051
B108/B104

so far have not been observed are discussed. There are 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy AN Praga (Physics
Institute of the Czechoslovakian AS Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1961

Card 2/2

S/181/63/005/003/045/046
3102/B180

AUTHORS: Malek, Z., Fousek, J., Al Ali, N. S., and Salim, A. J.

TITLE: Frequency dependence of the coercive field of triglycinesulfate crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 961-962

TEXT: In a previous paper (Proc. Phys. Soc., 80, 1199, 1962) the authors showed that triglycinesulfate (TGS) displays an anomalous increase in χ with repolarization at very low current values and that even at very low frequencies (ω) there is marked ω -dependence of the coercive field E_c .

But E_c depends not only on the frequency but also on the field amplitude.

Now the dependence of $1/E_c$ on the amplification rate (dE/dt from 0 to 100 v/cm.min) was measured for TGS crystal plates of thickness $d = 1$ mm, to

which silver electrodes (0.8 cm^2 area) were applied in vacuo. With linearly increasing field amplitude $1/E_c$ was found to drop linearly with

rising dE/dt , according to $E_c = \alpha / \ln(E_c^0 / 2.6)$ (J. Appl. Phys. 29, 1742,

Card 1/2

Frequency dependence of the coercive ... S/181/63/005/003/045/046
B102/B180

1958). α is the activation field ($1.95 \cdot 10^3$ v/cm, μ the mobility
($6.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}$). With $\alpha = 2.4 \cdot 10^3$ v/cm and $\mu = 1.64 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}$, agreement
was complete. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: College of Science and College of Education University of
Baghdad, Irak (Al Ali, Salim); Fizicheskiy institut
Chekhoslovatskiy Akademii nauk, Praga (Physics Institute
of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague)
(Malek, Fousek)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1962

Card 2/2

L 18811-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWT(t) IJP(c) JD/GG
 ACC NR: AP5015928 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/006/0412/0417

AUTHOR: Fousek, J.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Czechosl. Acad. Sci., Prague

TITLE: The contribution of domain walls to the small-signal complex permittivity of BaTiO_3

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 412-417

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, ferroelectric crystal, domain, permittivity, resonance frequency, vibration frequency, polarization, barium compound, titanium oxide

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a method for determining the contribution of the displacements of the domain walls to the complex permittivity of a ferroelectric crystal ($\Delta\epsilon_w$) of 180° . It consists in measuring the dependence of complex permittivity (ϵ) on the mean polarization of the sample (P_a) at a frequency $f > f_r$, where f_r in the case of BaTiO_2 denotes the basic resonance frequency of thickness vibrations. It is shown that the measurements of Meitzler and Stadler (Bell System Tech. J. 37, (1958), 719) and those of the author prove the existence of $\Delta\epsilon_w$ in the region of $f_r < f < 100$ Mcps. For a depolarized BaTiO_2 crystal $\Delta\epsilon'_w = 15$ to 13, $\Delta\epsilon''_w = 1$ to 5. The existence of $\Delta\epsilon_w$ for low frequencies ($f < f_r$), where the clamping effect occurs (Drovgard, M. E., Phys. Rev. 127, (1962), 1999), is discussed. The author is indebted to O. Sedmik and V. Janousek for help in the measurements. He also thanks Dr. A.

Card 1/2

L 18811-66

ACC NR: AP5015928

4
Fousková and Dr. V. Janovec for stimulating discussions and Dr. V. Dvorák and Dr. J. Kaczér for valuable remarks on the paper. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas.
[Based on author's abstract.] [LD]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010/

Card 2/2 *HW*

FHOUSEK, L.

Measurement of an angle in a single position of the telescope. p. 155.
SBORNIK, RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE, Brno, No. 3, 1955.

S: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956,
Uncl.

FOUSEK, VLADIMIR.

Geodesie; ucebnice pro prumyslove skoly stavebni, odbor pro obcanske a prumyslove stavby. (Vyd. 2.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1955. 101 p. (Ucebnice odbornych skol) (Geodesy; a textbook for industrial schools of civil engineering, department for civil and industrial buildings. 2d ed. illus.)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413520016-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413520016-9"

MALEK, Z.; FOUSEK, Ya.; AL ALI, N.S.; SALIM, A.Y.

Frequency dependence of the coercive field of tryglycine sulfate crystals.
Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.3:961-962 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, Praga (for Malek, Fousek). 2. College of Science and College of Education, University of Baghdad, Irak (for Al Ali, Salim).
(Glycine crystals)

ACCESSION NR: AP4030650

S/0048/64/028/004/0717/0721

AUTHOR: Fousek, Ya.; Brzhezina, B.

TITLE: Frequency dependence of the motion of 90° domain walls in barium titanate
/Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May
to 5 June 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser.fiz., v:28, no.4, 1964, 717-721

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, domain wall, domain wall motion, 90° domain wall motion, barium titanate

ABSTRACT: The motion of 90° domain walls in barium titanate was observed in alternating fields at frequencies from 50 cycles/sec to 200 kilocycles/sec. The crystals investigated contained only one 90° wall or spike-shaped domain. Observation was by stroboscopic illumination. The alternating field was applied in short bursts to avoid overheating, and the lamp was so triggered with the aid of a delay line as to permit observation at any selected phase of the applied field. The motion of the domain wall was characterized by periods of rest at each end of the range (hysteresis). At low frequencies the domain wall would continue to move in one direction,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030650

only as long as the applied field continued to increase; the wall would come to rest as soon as the field began to decrease. At higher frequencies the forward motion of the domain wall would continue for a time after the field had begun to decrease, so that the phase of the domain wall motion lagged behind that of the applied field. The amplitude of the domain wall motion at fixed applied voltage decreased rapidly with increasing frequency. Other peculiarities of the motion were noted but are not described. A simple theory is developed to account for domain wall motion. This is based on concepts discussed elsewhere (J.Fousek and B.Brzhezina, Fizika tverdogo tela, 4,1400,1962). The motive force is a "pressure" within the domain proportional to the applied field and due to the interaction of this with the spontaneous polarization. There are two restoring forces: one is due to the excess compensation charge produced by the displacement of the wall, and the other has something to do with the effect of lattice defects on the surface energy of the domain wall. In addition to these, there is an inertial term, proportional to the acceleration, and a damping term, proportional to the velocity. The inertial term can be large because, as E.A. Little (Phys.Rev., 98, 978, 1955) has shown, motion of 90° domain walls is accompanied by changes in the crystal dimensions, and hence by motions of large masses of matter. The damping term is presumed to arise from hysteresis and deformation losses due to the forced motion of 180° domain walls. The inertial term is neglected, and the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030650

damping term is evaluated from the decrease of amplitude with increasing frequency. The motion of the domain wall is calculated from the resulting equation and is compared with experiment. Reasonable agreement is found, but there are indications that the neglected inertial term may be important in some cases. "The authors express their gratitude to Ya.Katsor, A.Fouskova, Z.Malek, V.Dvorzhak and V.Yanovets for valuable discussions, and to A.Glanets, V.Yanoshok and Z.Voyta for assistance with the apparatus." Orig.art.has: 6 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut Chexoslovatskoy Akademii nauk (Physical Institute, Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

JANOUSEK, V.; FOUSKOVA, A.

The impedance of ferroelectric triglycinfluoroberylate crystals during switching in pulse electric field. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.7:549-550 '63.

1. Fyzikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

ZIKMUND, E.; LACKO, J.; FOUŠOVÁ, M.; ZEMANOVÁ, V.

Significance of experimental animals in standardization of insulin.
Česk. farm. 2 no.9:303-306 Sept 1953. (ČLML 25:4)

1. Of the Insulin Station of the Pharmaceutical Institute in Prague.

FOUSTKA, Jiri, MUDr; VELVARSKY, Vladimir, Ing. Dr

Proper preparation of silicon cement with special reference to
superfilling. Prakt. sub. lek., Praha 2 no.7:145-146 1954.

(DENTAL MATERIALS,
silicon cement superfilling)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOUSTKA, M.; Zoological Institute, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Charles University (Zoologicky Ustav Prirodovedecke Fak. KU),
Prague.

"Influence of Various Substitutes on Oxygen Consumption and
Glycogen Content in an Isolated Right Chamber in Phosphate
Buffer Solution."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 120-121

Abstract: In the absence of an endogenous substrate and presence
of glucose, oxygen consumption is low; glucose reduces utilization
of glycogen. In the presence of pyruvates and acetates oxygen
consumption increases and glycogen is mobilized. In the presence
of beta-hydroxybutrate oxygen consumption is equal to that
when pyruvates and acetates are present, but synthesis of
glycogen, which is inhibited by acetate, takes place. Glyco-
genogenesis cannot be found in rats with body weight exceeding
60 g. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at "16 Days of
Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413520016-9

CERKASOV, J., FOUSTKA, M.; Zoological Institute, Charles
University (Zoologicky Ustav UK), Prague.

"Isolation of Mitochondria from Tissue Dried by Freeze Sublima-
tion in Nonconductive Media."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 125

Abstract: The method suggested by the authors is based on a
quick fixation of the tissue in liquid nitrogen at -200°C,
sublimation drying at -60°, homogenization in a non-polar
medium (mixture of olive oil, petrolether and freon 113)
and separation of the homogenate by gradient centrifuging at
-20°C in non-polar media. A fraction containing 90% mito-
chondria can be obtained. No references. Submitted at
"16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

KUBISTA, V.; FOUSTKA, M.

Conditioned reflexes produced by the post-activation potentiation
in the activity of the human visual analyzer. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:
255-256 My '60.

1. Zoologický ústav KU, Praha
(REFLEX CONDITIONED)
(VISION physiol)

KUBISTA, V.; FOUSTKA, M.; HOFMANOVA, O.; MAHONSKA, J.

Phosphorus compounds and their relation to autoregulation of energy metabolism in the thoracic muscles of insects. Cesk. fysiол. 13 no.4:360-364 J1 '64.

1. Zoologicky ustav Karlovy University, Praha a Katedra fysiologie zivocichu Jagellonske university, Krakov.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TUHA, H., POUSTKA, M., KUBISTA, V; Zoological Institute, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University (Zoologicky Ustav Prirodovedecke Fak. UK), Prague.

"Phosphate Inhibition of Anaerobic Glycolysis in an Isolated Right Chamber of Rat."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 120

Abstract: Oxygen consumption of isolated myocardium is a function of the nature of the buffer solution. Phosphate at concentrations above 1mM inhibits both lactate production and glycolysis. 1 Figure, 2 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

- 151 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOFFMANOVA, O., CERKASOVOVA, A., FOUSTKA, M.: Zoological Institute,
Charles University (Zoologicky Ustav KU), Prague.

"Metabolism of Chest Muscles of *Periplaneta Americana* During
Flight."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 121

Abstract: *Periplaneta Americana* can fly for 9 minutes. The
oxygen consumption at the beginning of the flight is higher than
towards its end. 69 - 86% of glycogen present in red muscles
is consumed during the flight. The thorax warms up during the
flight to 36°C; above this temperature the animal cannot fly.
No references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice,
27 Sep 65.

1/1

- 152 -

BIRO, Janos; FOVANYI, Jozsef; SZABO, Jozsef; BELA, Arpad

Effect of strong auditory stimulation on the higher nervous activity. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 12 no.1:1-4 F '60..

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikája és Elektromos Intézet.

(REFLEX CONDITIONED)

(NOISE off)

BIRO, J.; BELA, A.; FOVINYI, J.; SZEKELY, J.

The role of adrenaline in the changes of the higher nervous activity caused by strong sound stimulus. Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.1:15-22 '60.

1. Department of Urology and Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(EPINEPHRINE pharmacol.)

(REFLEX CONDITIONED pharmacol.)

(SOUND)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; GORGENYI, Geza, dr.; FOVENYI, Jozsef, dr.; SZANTO, Ervinne, dr.

Adrenocortical and pituitary function following protracted prednisolone treatment. Orv. hetil. 105 no.49:2314-2317 6 D '64.

1. Janos Korhaz II. Belosztaly (foorvos: Goth Endre Dr.), VI. ker. Tanacs Rendelcintezot, Rouma-osztaly (foorvos: Gorgenyi Gezo dr.).

ANTONOV, A.M., prof., red.; VOL'FKOVICH, M.P., prof., red.;
ZAKHAROVA, G.N., dots., red.; IVANOV, N.R., dots., red.;
IOFFE, I.L., prof., red.; FOY, A.M., prof., red.;
SHAMARIN, P.I., prof., red.; SHERISHORINA, S.I., prof., red.

[Transactions of the First City Conference of Young Scientists, Medical Section] Trudy Pervoy gorodskoy konferentsii molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. Meditsinskaya sektiya. Saratov, Saratovskii meditsinskii in-t, 1963. 295 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gorodskaya konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. Meditsinskaya sektiya. 1st, Saratov.

FOY. ^{A.M.}_{H.M.} PROF.

PA 75T48

USSR/Medicine - Parasiticoidea
Medicine - Vagina, Inflammation

Apr 1948

"Phytoncic Therapy for Trichomonal Colpitis,"
Prof A. M. Foy and M. V. Alekseyeva, First Leningrad
Med Inst and Lab of Dynamics of Development of
Organisms, Leningrad Inst of Experimental Med, 1½ pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 4

Discusses briefly research conducted which led to
selection of phytoncides for treatment of patients
suffering from trichomonal colpitis.

75T48

EYBER, N.S.; FOY, A.M., professor, zavednyushchiy.

Dynamics of the disappearance of chorionic gonadotropins in the urine in
hydatiform mole. Akush. i gin. no.3:31-33 My-Je '53. (MLA 6:7)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(Uterus--Tumors) (Urine) (Gonadotropins)

121, 4-1-1.
ALEKSEYEVA, N.A.; FOY, A.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Osteogenesis imperfecta in newborn. Akush. i gin. no.3:83 My-Je '53.
(MLBA 6:7)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (Bones--Abnormities and deformities)

FOY, A.M.; LEGOSTEV, B.I.

Certain methods of improvement of labor analgesia. Sovet. med. 17 no.4:
29-31 Apr 1953. (CLML 24:4)

1. Professor for Foy. 2. Of the Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Head --
Prof. K. N. Rabinovich) and of the Department of Pharmacology of First
Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov.

FOY, A.M.

Phytoncide therapy of trichomonal colpitis. Novosti med. no. 34:2-8 '53.
(MLA 6:9)

1. Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut im. akademika I.P. Pavlova.
(Vagina--Diseases) (Phytoncides)

FOY, R.M.

BELOSHAPKO, P.A.; FOY, A.M.

[Anesthetization and acceleration of childbirth] Obezbolivanie i
uskorenie rodov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 173 p. (MLBA 8:1D)

FOY, A. M., BELOSHAPKO, P. A.

"Hastening Childbirth without Pain," State Publ. House of Medical Literature, Moscow, 1956.

FOY, A.M., professor

Experience in using some new drugs in obstetrics and gynecology.
Sov.med. 20 no.2:49-54 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz akusherako-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.M.Foy)
lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-
dokaent B.A.Nikitin)

(DRUGS

new drugs in obstetrics & gyneco.)

(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, ther.

new drugs)

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